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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/811,693	03/29/2004	Christopher M. Lane	00917P0179US	1349
32116 75	90 05/24/2006		EXAMINER	
WOOD, PHILLIPS, KATZ, CLARK & MORTIMER			ESTREMSKY, GARY WAYNE	
500 W. MADIS SUITE 3800	ON STREET		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	CHICAGO, IL 60661		3676	
			DATE MAILED: 05/24/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commence	10/811,693	LANE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Gary Estremsky	3676				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE of Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.11 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period versillure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONEI	. the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 M</u>	arch 2006					
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closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) 1-52 is/are pending in the application	I)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-52</u> is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6) Claim(s) <u>1-3,18-20,22-31,14,25,37-52</u> is/are re	Claim(s) <u>1-3,18-20,22-31,14,25,37-52</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) <u>4-17,21,32,33 and 36</u> is/are objected	Claim(s) <u>4-17,21,32,33 and 36</u> is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	37 CFR 1.85(a).				
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the E>	caminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority document	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.					
·						
application from the International Burea	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not receive	· a.				
Attachment(s)	" <b>—</b>	(0.70, 440)				
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)     Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date		atent Application (PTO-152)				

## **DETAILED ACTION**

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
  - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 2. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. It's not clear if recitation of "frame" corresponds to the "frame support" recited in the preamble of claim 1 or to disclosed part 126.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,419,284 to Kutschat in view of U.S. Pat. Application Publication No. 2002/0195826 to Fountaine.

Kutschat '284 teaches Applicant's claim limitations including: a "base" – 24, a "latch system" – as shown on the face of the Patent and Fig.'s 1 and 2 for example, an "actuating system" – including 16,87,11, a "first link" – including 16, an "actuating

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assembly" – including 11, an "actuating element" – 11. Although the actuating system of the reference is disclosed to be attached with a separate fastener (57), it is well known in the art of latches to snap fit component assemblies and entire assemblies onto other elements without the use of fasteners as taught by Fountaine 826 for example wherein an a latch operating subassembly and latch subassembly can be attached together without the use of fasteners and the entire assembly can be assembled to a base (via 18,26,26) without the use of separate fasteners. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the actuating assembly of Kuschat '284 with spring arms to allow its integral snap in mounting to make manufacturing faster, easier and avoid visible fasteners in the finished product where examiner takes Official Notice that such motivation is well known in the art.

3. Claims 2, 3, 18- 20, 22-31, 34, 35, and 37-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,419,284 to Kutschat in view of U.S. Pat. Application Publication No. 2002/0195826 to Fountaine and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 5,845,947 to Arabia.

Although parts 16 and 87 are connected via 21, arguably a "separate fastener", Arabia '947 for example teaches that it is well known in the art of latches to provide the lever (12) and operating rod (30) with structure that allows them to be attached together without the use of separate fasteners. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide the assembly of Kuschat '284, as modified, with a rod and lever having structure such as that disclosed by Arabia '947

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instead of that shown with respect to elements 16,21,87 allow their integral snap together assembly to make manufacturing faster and easier where examiner takes Official Notice that such motivation is well known in the art.

As regards claim 18, opposite ends of the tubular element of Kutschat '284 or the structures with which opposite ends of the tubular element are to be mounted anticipate broad limitation of "supports".

As regards claim 19, limitation of "connectable" is literally interpreted as 'ablt to be connected' and does not set forth any structure that is not taught by the priopr art where the reference's tubular element is explicitly disclosed with mounting structures at its opposite ends that are explicitly intended to be connected to supporting structures and are inherently able to be disconnected should a different (unclaimed) tubular element of different shape might be attached.

As regards claims 22,23 although Kutschat '284 discloses actuating 16 in one direction to operate the latch, it would have been an obvious design choice or engineering expedient for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify part 16 of Kutschat '284 to have a rod structure that can be used in tension or compression as taught by the prior art and to modify the latch to be placed in its released position as a result of either tension or compression forces in the rod where the examiner takes Official Notice that either such actuations are well known equivalent in the latch art and the choice of either would not otherwise affect the overall latch function.

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As regards claim 29,30, Kutschat '284 discloses use with a door for holding to a frame affixed striker.

As regards claim 31, Kutschat '284 discloses a "frame" 59 for example having a bent portion anticipating broad limitation of "transverse flange".

As regards claim 43, although the spring of Kutschat '284 is not physically located between the actuating element and the second link, the claim does not require such physical arrangement. In that respect, the reference structure anticipates limitation inasmuch as the spring provides a force "acting between the actuating element and the second link".

As regards claims 28, 50 for example; inasmuch as a product-by-process claim is still a product claim, any steps in a process of manufacture are considered insofar as they further define the material structure of the claimed product. In that respect, the claim has not further defined any particular structure that can be relied upon to patentably distinguish from the prior art which has all of the explicitly claimed structure. Regardless, it is the examiner's position that it would have been an obvious design choice for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to connect the parts of the reference as claimed to result in the disclosed structure since such choice would not otherwise affect function of the assembly claimed as the invention.

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4. Claims 4-17, 21, 32, 33, and 36 are objected to as being dependent upon a

rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all

of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new

ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,806,900 to Bratcher.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,578,446 to Staser.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,340,183 to Ramsauer.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Gary Estremsky whose telephone number is 571 272-

7055. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thur 7:30-6.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Brian Glessner can be reached on 571 272-6843. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Gary Estremsky Primary Examiner Art Unit 3676